picture of Taft's three hundred pounds, replied, "How is horse." To Governor-General W. Cameron Forbes also goes credit for insisting on the improvement of Baguio and for furnishing the inspiration for its incorporation as a city. In the beginning, not overly popular with the Filipinos, their attitude has gradually changed, and leaders, like President Manuel L. Quezon, now have homes in Baguio and spend a part of their time there.

On June I, 1903, the Philippine Commission passed a resolution in which it was declared to be the policy of the Government to make Baguio the summer capital of the archipelago. In Governor-General Forbes' time this was in fact done, and a considerable portion of the government personnel was moved bodily to Baguio during the hot season. For their use Government Center was erected and cottages provided. This policy has not been continued, except that the Supreme Court ordinarily holds sessions in Baguio during April and May of each year, and that the teachers make their annual trek to the Baguio Teachers' Camp.

When it was thought to open Baguio to traffic, an Army engineer was consulted who reported that a road could be built within six months at a cost of 150,000 pesos ($75,000). But when finished, the Benguet Road, now known as Kennon Road, had taken three years to complete and had cost 6,000,000 pesos ($3,000,000). Aside from the criticism involved because of its cost, Kennon Road, now a two-way road, is admitted to be a triumph of

engineering skill and highway maintenance. Winding from the rice- and sugar-growing central plain of Luzon through narrow canyons, and requiring horseshoe curves to make the grades, it is considered one of the finest mountain roads in the world. Two additional means of access to Baguio, also scenically worth while, were later provided with the completion of the Naguilian trail and the road from Bontoc.

The City of Baguio is in the center of a wide rolling plateau